New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1705. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case.

The Ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise Declared Unconstitutional.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

The opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, delivered by Chief Justice TANEY, fill a book of 240 pages. It was chief and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They also decided the following important questions:

That the Circuit Court of the United States for this District has jurisdiction in the case, it being a controversy between citizens of different States, and the matter in dispute exceeding the sum of $500, exclusive of costs.

That the Act of Congress, prohibiting slavery in the Territory of the United States north of 36° 30' north latitude, and not included within the limits of any State, is unconstitutional and void.

That the Act of Congress does not confer freedom upon Scott and his family, nor their descendants, although they may have resided in the Territory of the United States during the time prohibited by the Act of Congress.

That Scott and his family, upon their return to the State of Missouri, became subject to its laws, and were not entitled to sue as citizens in the Courts of the United States.

That the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in the case, and that its judgment for the defendant must be reversed and a mandate issued directing the suit to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded audience. Among the auditors were many men of eminent legal ability, and a due proportion of ladies.

Judge TANEY stated the merits of the case. The question was whether or not the removal of SCOTT from Missouri, with the master to Illinois, with a view to emancipate any residence there, confered his emancipation. The Supreme Court had this question determined solely on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the decision of the Court below should be affirmed.

Judge CAMPBELL believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He agreed with Judge CURTIS, that this Court should not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one class of persons, it could exclude another. With regard to the Ordinance called Congress could not govern slavery only with the restrictions of the Constitution, which prohibited them from such legislation as would deprive citizens of their property. He considered with his brethren that the Missouri act of 1820 violated the fundamental features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brethren that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought.

Judge CURTIS delivered a dissenting opinion. He considered other points not to be before the Court, and therefore did not express any opinion upon them. He considered the Missouri act of 1820 valid, and that the Ordinance of 1787 was valid. He considered that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction, and that the judgment should be affirmed.

Judge CATRON believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He agreed with Judge CURTIS, that this Court should not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one class of persons, it could exclude another. With regard to the Ordinance called, Congress could govern slavery only with the restrictions of the Constitution, which prohibited them from such legislation as would deprive citizens of their property. He considered that the Missouri act of 1820 violated the fundamental features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brethren that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought.

Other Judges are to deliver their opinions.

The Secession of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Hon. LEWIS CASS.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. HOWELL COBB.
Secretary of War—Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.
Secretary of the Navy—Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY.
Secretary of the Interior—Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.
Attorney-General—Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General—Hon. A. V. BROWN.
Captain FERGUSON, of the U. S. Army, is dead.

Secret Session of the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of certain British subjects, setting forth that as Lord PALMERSTON says in surrendering the maritime rights of that Government as an act of high treason, those rights will revert to the British crown and nation as soon as the guilty party shall be impeached for that crime: that the petitioners have heard that the President of the United States is about proposing the terms on which the conference of Paris will be agreed to by the United States; that such an act would be a consummation of an arbitrary power foreign to the American Constitution; and to the Constitution of the United States; and pray Congress to refuse their assent to any concession with Great Britain founded on the illegal, treasonable and invalid declaration at Paris.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the protest of forty-four members of the House of Representatives, and the protest of fifteen members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, against the proceedings under which Mr. SIMON CAMERON claims to represent that State in the Senate.

Mr. TOUCEY presented the credentials of Mr. MALLORY, elected Senator from Florida for six years from the 4th of March.

Mr. MASON was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

The Inauguration Pageant—The Inaugural Address—Mr. Buchanan's Policy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

The event to which so many anxious thoughts were directed, and which, since November last, has engrossed so much attention, belongs now to history. At noon yesterday the Executive Administration of the Government passed quietly from the hands of FRANKLIN PIERCE into those of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the latter is now established as President at the White House. The inauguration pageant was the most imposing in numbers, and the most brilliant in display, ever witnessed here. Facility of transportation from all the principal cities, North, South, East, and West, offered inducements which did not exist on any former occasion, and were gladly appropriated by a host of eminent holiday at the Capital. The day itself was genial and bright, inviting everybody to participate in the spectacle, and a cheerful sun lighted up the scene with unusual splendor, until about the hour when the inaugural was delivered, when clouds gathered slowly together over the head of the new President and the assembled thousands. Various military companies from distant points enlivened the turn-out, and relieved the heaviness of the black-coated throng.

In the evening, the inauguration ball attracted several thousands of both sexes, and is admitted to have been, in arrangement, style, and appointment, the most successful affair of the kind ever attempted. Some idea of the scale upon which it was conducted, may be imagined from the fact that the cost reached about $15,000. Mr. BUCHANAN was present for a couple of hours, but it was observed that his usual gracious manner was evidently forced, rather than natural, owing to the debilitating effects of an epidemic which has prostrated most of the guests of the National Hotel. This trouble has been aggravated too by mental perplexities and much physical exertion all which have conspired to shake the remaining energies of a frame already tried by age and its insidious infirmities.

Little if any impression has been made by the Inaugural. No paper of the sort has ever been less discussed in political circles. As an intellectual production, it has no claim to superiority, and is below the average of many of the papers prepared by Mr. BUCHANAN when Secretary of State, and even more remarkable as literature in England. In points of policy, its short utterances as to the construction of every clause of the Constitution that the central matter cannot fail to declare that public Executive sovereignty is condemned in one breath, it is approved in another, and that the common rule of expediency is applied to every other consideration or controversial element. Mr. BUCHANAN evidently believes himself now a strong enough man of mature experience by adopting the conciliatory principle as the one by which he will be enabled to do the most good, and is determined to exercise it accordingly, and to put aside party considerations in administering the Government. The declaration of several facts and the power which the Constitution gave to Congress and State servers, upon the native courage which led to the humiliating surrender of the late Secretary of War. The Union-saving sentiments uttered by Mr. BUCHANAN will, doubtless, be endorsed by that class of politicians who rely more upon the Constitution than they do on the Union, and who think the latter can be maintained by the former, and which alone the Union can be maintained by the intelligence and strength of the Constitution as any other power.

The Inauguration Ball—Grand Display—Fashion and Beauty.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

THE PREPARATIONS.

To the ladies who attend the quadrennial festival which marks the inauguration of a President, the Inauguration Ball is the great feature of the occasion, and it is certainly a most appropriate finale. Economical papas and disconsolate beaux thought three an X for a ticket, an X for a bouquet, an X for a carriage, was X-cessively X-travagant and X-pensive, yet no X-cuse would be received, and they were forced to make the X-change. Large circulars, containing an engraved portrait of President BUCHANAN, surmounted by an eagle, with stars and stripes, were issued from the Committee of Arrangements, and sent to every part of the country. Many of these were distributed in this City and this metropolis, but thousands remained in transit, somewhere on the road. Like the lady of whom we read in a recent number of *Harper's Journal of Civilization*, they had, of course, "nothing to wear" in the trunks which had the honor of a good share of their rooms, and so remained at home. Among the brilliant illuminations of the evening were many exhibiting the name of Mrs. WOOD, of Mobile, who arrived in good season, but her baggage for the occasion was detained on the way. Is there no torture that can be inflicted upon those baggage-masters?

THE PAVILION.

As there is no hall in the "city of magnificent distances" large enough to contain more than 600 people, the managers were forced to erect a building expressly for the ball. It was, accordingly, put up on Judiciary-square, extending nearly 300 feet from the City Hall, with which it was connected at one end. Without, it resembled a huge railroad-contractor's shanty, as it was to be used, only for this occasion and then demolished—so architectural beauty was not deemed requisite. But within, it presented a fine appearance. The walls were lined with alternate stripes of "red, white and blue" glazed cambric, with national emblems at intervals on the walls. A seat ran around the sides, on a raised platform, and at the end next the City Hall, the entrance door opened on a wide gallery, from which a broad flight of stairs led down into the hall. The ceiling was of white cloth, studded with golden stairs, which twinkled as they were moved in unison with the measure of the dancers below, and reflected the blaze of light from large gas chandeliers. These chandeliers were an improvement on the wax-dropping candle sconces of the "Rough and Ready" Inauguration Ball in 1849.

The mayor's office, in the City Hall was fitted up for the reception of the President, and some half-a-dozen other rooms were used by the committees. The spacious hall of the Common Council was used as the ladies' dressing-room, excellent accommodations for hats and coats were provided in the basement, and up in the second story was a room where large punch-bowls and a long array of decanters showed that "total abstinence" was not the order of the night.

THE ARRIVALS.

Before ten o'clock the guests began to arrive, and so delightful was the clear, moon-light evening, that many who resided near the City Hall preferred to walk there. On they came, and soon a gay and brilliant throng emerged from the dressing rooms, and entered the hall. The proportion of ladies was marked, for although in New England it does not appear strange to see the fair sex predominate, it is a novelty here. Moralists naughtily commented on the fact that while every gentleman present, (even "the press,") had to pay ten dollars for a ticket, the ladies came without charge!

THE MUSIC.

Hopes had been entertained by the lovers of sweet sounds that the managers would be able to secure the fine band of DODWORTH or GILMORE, but they filled their orchestra with an *impromptu* conglomeration of musicians from the Navy-Yard, Baltimore and elsewhere, under the leadership of Mr. WEBER. Considering the material, and the little time for rehearsals, he did well with them. Here is the

PROGRAMME.

1. Inauguration March.....Nutzer.
2. Quadrille, Chiarivari.....Strauss.
3. Quadrille, Stradella.....Strauss.
4. Waltz, Epionen Tanze.....Strauss.
5. Quadrille, My Mary Ann.....Weber.
6. Quadrille, Schafer.....Labitzky.
7. Polka, Redowa, Minna Hahn.....Wagner.
8. Quadrille, Wiena Carnivals.....Strauss.
9. Quadrille, Constitution.....Bilse.
10. Waltz and Polka, Venus Riegen.....Gung'l.
11. Quadrille, Postillion.....Strauss.
12. Quadrille, Medley.....Weber.
13. Polka, Redowa, Scottische.....Bergman
14. Quadrille, (from opera Teufels Antheil).....Strauss.
15. Quadrille, Amorettes.....Strauss.
16. Waltz, Dreams on the Ocean.....Gung'l.
17. Quadrille, Concert Souvenir.....Strauss.
18. Quadrille, Almacks.....Strauss.
19. Polka, Redowa, Little Blossom.....Weber.
20. Quadrille, Kerab.....Strauss.
21. Quadrille, Louisen.....Strauss.
22. Waltz and Polka.....
23. Quadrille, Medley.....Weber.
24. Quadrille, Volksgarten.....Strauss.
25. Virginia Reel.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

About eleven o'clock Mr. BUCHANAN arrived, accompanied by his niece, Miss LANE, who is to preside at the White House. He was received by Major MCKINSTRY, who very discreetly spared him the infliction of a speech, and in an undertone informed the discovery from the gallery, the band announced his arrival by striking up "Hail to the Chief." The President looked well, although a shade of anxious thought appeared at times to cross his fine countenance. He wore, of course, the Lucretian white suit, of which, with its hidden stitching, we have all heard. Miss LANE is rather below the medium height, but has a fine figure, and is of that Hermia-Saxon type of beauty so familiar to Christendom since the gin-idolization of portraits of Queen VICTORIA. She wore a white tulle trimmed with artificial flowers similar to those which ornamented her hair, and clasping her throat was a necklace of many strands of pearl beads. She was escorted by Senator JOHNSON, and behind her, in full costume, walked the veteran General JACKSON.

THE PAGEANT.

The pageant presented to the view of those in the gallery, as the procession moved along the hall, was equal in magnificence to that witnessed at any Lord Mayor's Show. The array of humanity, "fair women and brave men," in their costumes, naval and military, opened to the right and left like the waves of the Red Sea, and received again as the President and his party passed through. Seating himself with Mrs. BUCHANAN on the right of the chair, Miss LANE on the left, and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE next to Miss LANE, the President looked around upon the scene which glittered so invitingly before his eyes. This little episode may serve to explain the "individual" opinion which Mr. BUCHANAN expresses, as to the point of time when the people of a Territory may undertake to decide upon the subject of slavery.

Until Gen. CASS gets fully established as Secretary of State, there will be no positive indication as to his Assistant Secretary. Gen. THOMAS, the present incumbent, whom Mr. MARCY advanced from personal partiality, is no favorite with Mr. BUCHANAN. The public will be greatly accommodated by any change that may be made in the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury Department, as it has been Mr. WORTH'S endeavor's ambition to acquire a general popularity with all parties, and with the people of the Territory by whom he is peculiarly obnoxious, for some reason or other.

A great deal is said in reference to Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy, as to the distribution of the patronage, but his mind is quite as likely to change in this respect as it did in regard to the principle of forming the Cabinet; and even more so, from the vast personal influences that will be brought to bear upon him in behalf of those who are in placement. OBSERVER.

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THE POEM

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Motion.

Recorder's Decree.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Judge Russell sitting with Aldermen.

COURT—The examination of Kennedy was concluded, and the case was then postponed until Monday next.

Burglary.—A two story frame building in the rear of No. 1,021 Second-av., was entered by burglars during the night of the 15th inst., and a quantity of clothing stolen therefrom. The property was found in the possession of Thomas Kennedy, who was arrested by Officer Hogan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and committed for examination by Justice Cox.

Burglary.—Thomas Kennedy was arrested by Officer Hogan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with entering the dwelling house No. 1,021 Second-av., on the night of the 15th inst., and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing. The property was found in the possession of the prisoner, who was committed for examination by Justice Cox.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. One edition will be found at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important incident of the day is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, a negro, who claimed his freedom on the ground that he had resided two years, by due act of his owner, in a State where Slavery was prohibited by its Constitution, and afterwards in a Territory from which it was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. The Supreme Court denies the validity of his claim, and decides the following points:

First—That Scott, being a negro is not a citizen, inasmuch as none of the African race, whether slave or free, are not citizens of the United States. He cannot, therefore, sue in the Courts of the United States.

Second—That ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory upon negroes, not citizens by the Constitution.

Third—That act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro Slavery from, and give freedom and citizenship to negroes in, the northern part of the Louisiana country, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and void and of no legal effect to that end.

Several incidental points were also determined in deciding these main points. The delivery of the opinion occupied about three hours.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 21st inst., we receive three days later news from Europe. In the British Parliament an important motion had been made by DISRAELI, in which he proposes so to adjust the financial arrangements of the kingdom for the three coming years as to leave no doubt respecting the duration of the income tax in the year 1860. The question was brought up on the night of the 20th, and the postponed debate, to take place the Monday following, was looked forward to with enjoyment as one which would directly and severely test the stability of the Administration. Mr. GLADSTONE had also made an important motion against threatened duties on tea and sugar, which assailed the Chancellor's budget in its weakest part. The opinion is more revived that Lord PALMERSTON's Government is drawing to a close.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of ELLESMERE, K. G. His visit to this country at the opening of the Crystal Palace will bring him to the favorable recollection of many citizens of New-York.

According to the *London Advertiser*, a dispatch had been received by the *British Government* containing information of the total destruction of Canton by the fleet. The report is extremely doubtful. Another statement is to the effect that Russia had offered assistance both to China and Persia in their present contests with Great Britain.

We have the most contradictory accounts respecting the state of the pending negotiations between the Persian and English Governments on the differences that have already led to actual hostilities. On the one hand it is alleged, on the authority of a Paris Government journal and of divers leading London papers, that the conditions have been settled on which peace shall be re-established. On the other hand, it is positively stated in the correspondence of the London *News*, and confirmed by our own correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, that the negotiations between Lord COWLEY and the Persian Envoy have been suddenly checked, if not completely broken off.

In the United States Senate, (extra session,) yesterday, Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from certain British subjects, asking Congress to refuse their sanction to any convention with Great Britain, founded on the declaration at Paris relative to maritime rights. It was laid on the table. The protest of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, against the right of SIMON CAMERON to a seat as Senator, was presented by Mr. BIGLER. The Senate then went into executive session, and Mr. BUCHANAN sent in his nominations for the Cabinet, which were confirmed, as follows:

Secretary of State—Hon. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.

Secretary of War—Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Navy—Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi.

Attorney-General—Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster-General—Hon. AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

We understand that Mr. O'CONOR promptly declined the appointment to the Attorney Generalship, which, as we stated yesterday, was tendered to him by the President. Judge BLACK of Pennsylvania has received the place. He was the Judge, it will be remembered, who sustained Judge KANE's action in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. He is said to be a man of legal learning and ability.

We publish elsewhere a telegraphic summary of the proceedings in the Legislature yesterday. Nothing of special importance was done.

We learn from the Isthmus of Tehauntepec that the preliminary carriage-road across the Isthmus has been completed, and that carriages passed over it to the Pacific terminus on the 4th of January—thus securing the privileges guaranteed by the Mexican Government. It is thought that the road will be entirely completed and opened to the traveling public by the 1st of June.

The Legislature of Missouri, previous to the adjournment, which took place on Wednesday, adopted an amendment to the Constitution, limiting the State debt to $30,000,000.

Bowman's planing mill and other property was destroyed by fire at Louisville on Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $30,000, fully insured in Eastern offices.

The remains of Dr. KANE arrived at Louisville yesterday, and were received by an imposing procession of citizens, firemen and citizens.

Mr. JOHN HYDE, of Sangerville, visited Kingston, Ulster Co., about three weeks since, on business, since which time he has not been heard from, nor can any trace of him be found. He had in his possession a check on the Kingston Bank, as well as a sum of money. It is feared that he has been murdered.

The Broadway Theatre has positively changed ownership at last. The gossips have sold it over and over again during the past year; but not till last Thursday was the sale effected. The building was owned by the heirs of JAMES BEEKMAN,—the memorable man,—from whom it was purchased by its present lessee, Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, for a trifle over $275,000. Mr. M. intends to continue it as a theatre, and will shortly remodel it by removing the second and third tiers, to make it like the Philadelphia Academy of Music of which establishment it will probably become a branch.

Corporation-Counsel BOOTMAN has made his reply to the four questions put him as to the Central Park Commissioners' liabilities for their Park expenditure. To the first, he answers substantially that the Commissioners had not exceeded their duties. To the second, whether they have made themselves liable for the amount of their expenditures. He declines replying, on the ground of its immateriality. In the third, he responds that, in his opinion, the Corporation decidedly is responsible to the parties furnishing labor and materials by direction of the Commissioners; and, as to the fourth, in strong terms he expresses his belief that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners can legally be put in the tax levy as deficiencies.

In the Board of Councilmen, last night, a great number of bills were read a third time, chiefly relating to sewerage, flagging and assessments. Councilman OTTARSON called up a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into alleged disgraceful conduct of some members present at the Birthday Celebration at the Metropolitan Hotel. He contended that as the City had to foot the bill, the members of the Board of Councilmen were amenable in their official capacity. Negatived by 22 to 16.

The official report of the Croton Aqueduct Department exhibits a balance against the Department at the end of last month of $21,436 20. During the month there was expended for Aqueduct repairs and improvements, $4,206 17, for Croton water works extension, $662 12, for water pipes and laying them, $10,651 71, and for repairing and cleaning sewers, $1,413 61. For the same period the water rents collected amounted to $17,486 67, and penalties thereon $1,207 68 more. The total expenditures for the month was $36,684 86, and the receipts $21,328 16, leaving the balance above specified against the department.

There was paid into the office of the Corporation Attorney, last month, for violation of City ordinances $125 79. About a quarter of this amount was collected from parties for not removing snow and ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises and the balance mainly as fines for obstructing the streets. Under the latter head the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company had to fork over $20.

Miss HATCH, a spiritual medium, interested a large audience at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, concerning the soul's conscious existence hereafter.

Lord NAPIER, VICTORIA's new representative at Washington, arrived yesterday in the *Persia*, with his lady, four children, two male and two female servants and governess. He stops at the Clarendon.

An individual named MCINTYRE, who received a subpœna on Thursday night to testify before the Grand Jury, now in session, and who refused to do so, was yesterday arrested and brought before the Recorder at General Sessions, when he was promptly fined $25 for contempt.

A soldier from Governor's Island named PATRICK BARNELL had his skull fractured, (as supposed by a slung-shot,) on Columbia near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, Sunday night last, by some person unknown, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning at the Hospital on the Island.

Slavery in the Territories—Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

The most important decision ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States was pronounced yesterday,—and a summary of its leading points will be found among our telegraphic dispatches. That supreme tribunal of the land decides that the Ordinance of 1787,—so far as it prohibited Slavery from the Northwest Territory, was unconstitutional;—that the Missouri Compromise, so far as it excluded Slavery from the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30', was unconstitutional;—that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery from *any* portion of the Federal territory, nor to authorize the inhabitants thereof to do so;—that negroes are not citizens of the United States;—and that the residence of a slave in a free State does not affect his legal condition upon his return to a State where Slavery is allowed by law.

Thus at one blow all the legislation of the country, from the *formation of the Constitution* to the present day, against the extension of Slavery, is swept away;—and the Supreme Court decides that the *Constitution ex proprio vigore* carries Slavery into every portion of the federal territory, or what amounts to the same thing, authorizes the Slaveholder to carry it thither, in spite of Congress or the will of its inhabitants. The power of Congress over the subject, and the modern doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, are alike repudiated and annulled. It is not in the power, either of the Federal Government or of the Federal Territories, to exclude Slavery therefrom.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this decision. It gives the sanction of constitutional law to the practical revolution which for some years past has been going on in the policy of the Government upon this subject, and engrafts upon the theory of the Republic the doctrines upon which Mr. CALHOUN labored in vain, during the last years of his life, to rally even the people of the Southern States. But one more decision is needed to make Slavery the actual law of the whole Republic, and render its prohibition in *any of the States* null and void;—and this we shall probably have when the Lemmon case reaches the same tribunal which has just reversed the whole policy of the Government in regard to the Territories.

No popular resolution will follow this decision, startling as it will be to the opinions and principles of three-fourths of the people of the United States. It will be accepted as the authoritative exposition of the Constitution, and regarded by all departments of the Government and by the people as the law of the land. No issue will probably ever be made upon it before the people,—for the practical settlement of the question will anticipate any political result that might be reached. But it will profoundly affect the public mind in regard to the general question of Slavery, and will change the issues which must inevitably come up sooner or later in reference to it. That it will render them less absorbing in their nature, less disturbing in their progress or more safe and peaceful in their results, no one who knows anything of the temper of the American people can for a moment believe.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.—The *Persia* brought intelligence of the death of the Earl of ELLESMERE, and we give in another part of our paper a biographical sketch of this liberal nobleman, copied from the *London Times*. Neither the biography we copy nor any of the accounts which we have seen in the London press, make any mention of Lord ELLESMERE having come to this country in the year 1853, as a representative of the British Government at the opening of our Crystal Palace. While in New-York Lord ELLESMERE took great interest in our artists, and *visited the studios of some of those who were* then at home. He gave an order to Mr. KENSETT to paint him two landscapes, and, on receiving them, was so well pleased with them he sent him an order to paint two more. It was to Lord ELLESMERE that we were indebted for a sight of the famous Chandos portrait of SHAKESPEARE which he brought with him.

The Chivalry of the South.

Madame DE SEVIGNE once justified the esteem which she cherished for a most notorious simpleton, on the ground that he always praised whatever she did, and paid to her at fifty-two the same compliments which he had offered her at twenty-five.

That mysterious body vaguely designated as the "Chivalry of the South" ought to entertain similar feelings of regard for a large proportion of the Northern press and people. Forty years ago it was the common practice of writers on American society to laud the courtesy, the hospitality, and the manly bearing of the "Southern Gentleman." For this practice some shadow of reason might then have been found. The "Southern gentleman" of that time was very often a man of elegant leisure, educated at the best Universities of the North or of Europe, polished by much familiarity with the best society of the two hemispheres, and disciplined into a decent and dignified demeanor towards all men by the traditions, not then extinct among his people, of the stately Colonial age. Of course such a man was not likely to suffer by a comparison with the average Northern citizen whose occupations more absolutely absorbed his time, and whose antecedents had frequently been unfavorable to his culture in the more refined and graceful arts of life; and so it was that the "Southern gentleman" came to be an institution, and was honored, accepted, and bowritten as such.

In the course of time and by the natural action of events, the conditions of American society at the North and at the South have been radically changed. The territorial expansion of Slavery has essentially demoralized the Southern character, by converting the patriarchs into speculators, and vulgarizing their venerable "Domestic Institution" into a mighty gambling house of the most simply sordid nature. The "Southern gentleman" no longer wastes his time on the elegancies of life and the amenities of an elaborate education. He has become a money-getter and a mammon-worshiper, whose greed of gain is still further inflamed by the intensities of political controversy, and of hopeless warfare with the moral sense of mankind and the inexorable laws of Nature. The standard of breeding and of culture has been steadily sinking throughout the South, till we now find the assembled intellect of fifteen States practically confessing its inability to cope with the first questions of economical science, and the wealthiest of the Southern Universities languishing for want of a Professor, whose services it cannot secure though it offers the temptation of such a salary as few Northern Colleges find it necessary to bestow upon a President.

As a legitimate consequence of this state of things, the tone of the public press and of the public men of the South is growing constantly more and more vulgar, barbaric and indecent. The most unscrupulous journalist of New-York would shrink from speaking of any political opponent as the leading newspapers of the South habitually speak of the Senators and Representatives who are the accredited and authoritative organs of the Northern sovereignties. It is the custom of editors who claim to be heard in behalf of the "gentlemen of the South," not merely to misrepresent the views and to traduce the characters of distinguished Northern statesmen, but to pelt them with epithets *so foul and vile that the person* who should employ them upon any occasion, and under any provocation, at the North, would be forthwith relegated to the society of Short-boys and blackguards. *Southern members of Congress continually* exhibit on the floor of the House such a familiarity with the resources of Billingsgate, and such an indifference to the most indecent mutual vituperation, as have not been usually taken to indicate instinctive delicacy of character and exquisite refinement of breeding. They bandy back and forth the "lie direct;" they violate the sanctity of the funeral service by atrocious exultations over a crime which those who had the best right to castigate it had been the first to cover with the decent veil of silence; they heap insults on gentlemen of their own race and politics for proposing to perform an act of the most graceful and natural courtesy to the first officer of the House.

The Northern States in the meanwhile have been rapidly advancing in the path of a more legitimate prosperity. Yielding to the irresistible impulses of industry and of freedom, of justice and of energy, the great Northern Commonwealths have grown in refinement as rapidly as in resources. The aspirations of literature and of art have developed themselves *pari passu* with the activities of enterprise in every walk of material life; and the whole tone of our social intercourse, of our press and of our public men, betrays at least the presence of humanizing and elevating influences at work on the popular conscience and the popular heart.

And yet, in the face of facts which flash with meaning as the sun does with light, we find Northern papers and Northern men ministering to the vanity of blustering braggadocios at the expense of decent gentlemen, long dead and buried.

The honorable phrases which adorn the epitaphs of men like the Pinckneys and the Rutledges, the Henrys and the Marshalls of the past, ought not to be made ridiculous by being lavished upon the Savages and the McMullens, the Keitts and the Herberts of the present. The days of "Southern Chivalry" are gone, and they will never be known again among us till they come back in the train of returning reason, justice and liberty; of social equity and of political honesty.

The steamship *Fulton*, which sails to-day from this port for Havre, takes out to Europe a passenger whose name, wherever it may be pronounced afresh, will ring the knell of the dead "chivalry."

When CHARLES SUMNER was stricken down unaware in the Senate-house by the hand of a "Southern gentleman," and "Southern gentlemen" standing by, looked on to applaud the cowardly outrage—when "Southern gentlemen" recorded their votes in favor of disgracing the halls of Congress by the continued presence of the member who did that deed—when *"Southern gentlemen," in public and in private*, at home and abroad, flaunted the fame of the infamy as their proudest boast—the South repudiated by her own act and her own voice all claim to her hereditary title of "Chivalrie." And, not content with these energetic proclamations of barbarism, the assembled Senators of the South, on the return of Mr. SUMNER to his seat, more solemnly consecrated the retrocession of the section of country which they claim to represent, to the usages of uncivilized life, by abstaining from any of those acts of common courtesy which simple humanity would suffice to dictate, even to the Northern rustic unpolished by the contact of the world.

It will be the fault of these men and of men like these—the men through whom the South chooses to appear and to be known before all mankind, if the phrases "Southern chivalry" and "Southern gentlemen" shall forever continue to be what they have now become, the most appropriate possible vehicles of Northern ridicule, and the most effective weapons of Anti-American satire.

Brute Force or Law.

The recent tragedy in Washington, in which one respectable citizen was shot by another, excites unusual interest and elicits various comment. It illustrates very forcibly certain characteristics of society, which, although more strongly marked in some localities than in others, to a certain extent pervade the country. The facts of the case were these: Mr. DAVID HUMM, a worthy, well-known gentleman of Alexandria, and Mr. LEE, a clerk in the Pension Office at Washington, found themselves close together in the crowd at the President's levee. Mr. LEE suddenly turned round, seized Mr. HUMM and accused him of stealing his pocket-book. As both had ladies with them, nothing further passed at the time but an exchange of cards. The next day Mr. HUMM called upon Mr. LEE, accompanied by a friend, and made such explanations of his character and position as should have convinced Mr. LEE of his mistake, and demanded a retraction of his charge. Mr. LEE refused to make it, but repeated the accusation. Mr. HUMM then commenced beating him with a cane, whereupon Mr. LEE drew a pistol and shot him, killing him on the spot. This is the whole story, and it is so simple as to leave no one in doubt as to the merits and demerits of the case.

In the first place, Mr. LEE committed a double outrage in rashly charging theft upon Mr. HUMM, and then in refusing reparation when he must have been convinced of the injustice of the charge. Such an accusation thus persisted in would naturally sting any man of self-respect to the extreme of indignation. Mr. LEE may have believed that he had evidence of the fact sufficient to outweigh all presumptions resting upon character,—though it is very difficult to conceive this possible. But whatever may have been his reason for the course he pursued, *Mr. HUMM was clearly right* in deeming himself grossly injured and insulted, and in seeking reparation for the outrage inflicted upon him. But how should this have been secured? He had been wantonly and grossly slandered. With those who knew him he was in no danger of sustaining any loss of respect or of character. For his vindication with the community at large, and for the punishment of his assailant, the law makes special provision. A suit, or a criminal prosecution, for slander, would at once have put Mr. LEE upon his defence and have afforded Mr. HUMM all the vindication which he could need or wish. Instead of availing himself of this legal and proper means of redress, Mr. HUMM resorts to personal chastisement. He attempts the vindication of *his own character by per*sonal violence. The result shows the utterly unreliable character of such a tribunal.

Mr. HUMM's feeling in the matter is one *which is very prevalent in the public mind*, especially in the Southern States. Gentlemen feel it beneath them to resort to the *law for the protection of their personal character.* The redress which it affords, they affect to regard as insufficient. Yet it *is not easy to see why*, if we are to have laws at all, they should not be available for personal wrongs of this character as well as of any other. If Mr. LEE had picked Mr. HUMM's pocket, Mr. HUMM would have had no hesitation in turning him over to the criminal courts;—why should he have been less willing to intrust to the same tribunal the punishment of the offence which he did commit? Why should any gentleman be more unwilling to look to the law for the protection of his character, than he is for the protection of his property from plunder? If *force* and *violence* are to regulate the intercourse of society in the one case, why should they not do so in the other also?

It is very absurd to suppose that the reparation is made more complete by personal than by legal chastisement. It is infinitely less so in every case. If Mr. HUMM had flogged Mr. LEE with severity and impunity, he would have done nothing whatever in vindication of his character. He might have done the same thing if he had actually been guilty of the offence charged:—and the act furnishes the public at large with no possible means of deciding the question of his guilt or innocence. Besides, he incurs the danger of being himself injured in person, as well as in character:—and in this instance he is actually killed in the attempt to repair a wrong he has already sustained. Legal tribunals are *certainly fallible*, and the Courts of Washington are notoriously unreliable as courts of justice. But the worst that ever existed is infinitely better than that through which gentlemen are prone to seek redress of personal wrongs.

The issue is simply between *force* and *law* as the governing principle of society. We profess to be a civilized society—to live under the protection and restraints of law—to have emerged from the state of barbarism in which personal violence and brute force are the ruling powers, and to have adopted for the government of society a code of laws, applicable to all cases of wrong, and to be impartially applied to all classes of offenders. If this is anything more than a pretence, every good citizen should conform to it, and the man who discards law and seeks by violence redress for his own injuries, whatever they may have been, puts himself beyond the pale of society and becomes an enemy of the community in the midst of which he lives. When Mr. HUMM attempted to chastise Mr. LEE for the gross and wanton injury he had done him, he abandoned the protection of the law, and invited the personal resistance which proved fatal to him. Mr. LEE acted like an obstinate and *malignant slanderer at the outset*, and deserved severe and exemplary punishment. But he had a right to defend himself against a personal and illegal assault, and the only result of Mr. HUMM's attempt to vindicate his honor has been to lose his own life, and put his assailant legally in the right.

The Foreign Missions.

If there is one topic more than another in regard to which we are authorized to indulge the deepest anxiety, it is the course of the new administration touching the foreign legations. It is a topic upon which as yet we have no light. Will the entire body of our representatives abroad tender their resignations voluntarily or upon secret suggestion? Or, if refusing to display that Christian and self-denying temper, they persistently hold over, will they be removed, and other and better material substituted? The questions are of the first importance. All the issues of peace or war, upon which the prosperity of the country is primarily dependent for the next four years, will be mainly decided by the kind and character of the diplomatic corps, of whom Gen. CASS is to be the chief; there being no room to doubt that if the present incumbents be retained, or men of the same indifferent quality substituted, our foreign relations will be a source of endless muddle, trouble and disaster. The system requires reformation, radical and thorough; it requires elevation, the selection of a far higher order of men to fill the leading missions.

The weakest point of that weakest of administrations, which expired this week, was this of its diplomatic appointments. Nothing but the steady and shrewd conservatism of Secretary MARCY has preserved the Government from mischief. BORLAND was sent to Central America at the very time that WALKER and EVERETT warned the President that our relations in that quarter required the most delicate treatment; and the choice of a better man than was likely to be sent to London or Paris. He was removed after the perpetration of unjustifiable violence and ill conduct, to give place to WHEELER, who became the active agent of WALKER; alienated every Government of the Isthmus, driving them into closer alliance with England; and who, although his flagrant misbehavior was rebuked and repudiated by our Government, has never been recalled. SOULE so deported himself at Madrid as to disgust the old Castilian prejudices, and offend the Court it was our interest by every practicable means to conciliate, and urged the objects of his mission with such blundering incapacity as to excite the laughter of the European diplomatic circles. He gave place to AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, a frontier lawyer, unable to speak a word of anything but western English, without any skill in diplomacy, and wholly incompetent to cope in the simplest controversy with the astute Spaniard. The French mission has been obstinately clutched by a confirmed invalid, incapacitated by severe and protracted illness for a worthy representative of this Government at the leading European Court, and who has lacked moral and physical strength to resign, even when apprized that delicacy alone prevented his removal. Mr. DALLAS, although a very fair and respectably behaved gentleman, not unendowed with sound common sense, is, it seems, to be repudiated; at least, the rejection of his treaty will, it is naturally presumed, lead to his immediate resignation. Our minister at the Hague rivals the fame of the Count DE MORNY, as the greatest speculator of Europe. Our Ministers at Naples, Berne, Berlin and St. Petersburg, are, it is supposed, dead, since, with a solitary exception, in the case of Mr. FAY, nothing has been heard from them since they drew their outfit from the Treasury. All we hear of the resident at Lima is in the tone of complaint. *Our representative at Mexico* has just advertized his government as a licensed pawnbroker; our representative in China *permits the inception of a war without interposing* to prevent it by the efficacy of remonstrance and a formal demand for reparation.

With such agencies abroad it is no wonder the American name suffers, and its influence in world-politics flags; the clerks of a provincial custom-house, drafted at random, and dispatched to the several missions, could not fulfil their functions less creditably. When we proceed, therefore, to sum up the net results of negotiation during the past four years, we need not be surprised to find that we have lost *prestige*, without gaining in return any solid commercial or political advantage. Treaties and alliances have been unsettled; none constructed, or confirmed. The balance is seriously against us.

The session of the Senate will be a protracted one, furnishing an opportunity for a clean sweep, and wise reoccupation of the legations. The President, by availing himself of the senatorial sanction, may avoid the disagreeable personal responsibility a batch of unconfirmed appointments awaiting another Congress must subject him to. Let us hope the opportunity will not be wasted. As we hope to gain that fine position in universal politics which we believe to be our inheritance, let us remodel our foreign representation. The objection of insufficient pay, which has hitherto withheld men of first-rate capacity from this branch of the public service, has been removed by the late Diplomatic and Consular act. The career is open to talent.

INJURIOUS MISREPRESENTATIONS.—There is no necessity for exaggerating our local crimes and disorders, as the simple unvarnished facts are sufficiently bad. But there is a strange disposition to magnify every instance of villiany that is made public, and one or two cases of sporadic rascality in our streets, afford sufficient foundation for building up a theory of general scoundrelism. When some future Macaulay searches through the files of the daily papers of the present time, for materials out of which he can make a picture of American society in the middle of the nineteenth century, we shudder to think of the dark and dismal view he will give of us. In the Boston *Courier* of the 5th inst. we find the following startling sentence: "*The streets of New-York are trod indeed at night, but by such only as are required of necessity to go abroad*, and in Boston women fear to ask the way home lest they be answered as was ELIZA DAVENPORT. Is there to be no stop to this panic and its cause? Is our

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—TOUCEY, the new Secretary of the Navy, is the first Northern man who has held that office since it was given to Mr. [illegible]

The Army and War Departments have been given to Southern men. Since the formation of the Government, Massachusetts has had the Navy Department seven times, Maryland twice, South Carolina once, Pennsylvania once, New-York twice, New-Jersey twice, North Carolina twice, New-Hampshire once, and Virginia five times. Connecticut, whence the head of this department is now taken, has been represented in the Cabinet but five times since the formation of the Government. It would be a fair distribution of the Cabinet offices always to divide the two military departments of the Government between the North and the South; both the Navy and the Army should not be given to the same section of the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.—Among the passengers by the *Persia* yesterday was Lord NAPIER, the new British Minister, who is accompanied by his family and a numerous suite of servants. He is staying at the Clarendon Hotel. The Liverpool merchants having entertained our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, in a very handsome manner, it has been determined by our Chamber of Commerce to reciprocate the friendly spirit of Liverpool by tendering a public reception or testimonial to Lord NAPIER. At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a Committee of merchants, consisting of twelve persons, was formed to take measures for paying some mark of respect to the new Minister.

Academy of Music.

"Lucia" was repeated last evening most efficiently, to a good house. Miss DE WILHORST sang well, and was ably supported by Signors TAMBURINI, MORELLI, &c.

On Monday, the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be produced, with Miss DE WILHORST as Marie.

Ole Bulls Concert.

Mr. OLE BULL.—The most remarkable of modern violinists gave a Grand Concert at Metropolitan Saloon last evening. There was, we are happy to say, a large attendance. Apart from considerations of art, every one feels an interest in the material prosperity of Mr. OLE BULL. With the best of intentions towards the world, he has been sadly trammeled by it. As a violinist he stands almost alone—the representative of the ultra romantic or supernatural School which every one attempts but few can master. His playing last night was unequal, but at times superb,—and always sufficiently good and peculiar to merit the wonder and admiration of the audience. The indescribable quantity of tricks which Mr. BULL discharges from his instrument, and which seems to give it a new character, makes his playing eminently quaint and popular. His reception, last night, was enthusiastic.

Mr. OLE BULL was assisted by Miss VINCENTA GALLI, Signor UGHETTI, (a tenor of much power,) Signor GASPARONI, Mr. G. W. MORGAN and Mr. FRANK ROSS. The programme was carried out with unusual ability.

Our Harbor Defences.

Among the appropriations passed by Congress on the last day of the session, was one of $400,000 for the repairs of the various fortifications in and about the harbor of New-York, for the continuation of Fort Richmond, and for the commencement of three new defences, as follows:

Repairs of Fort Schuyler	$30,000
Repairs of Fort Hamilton	10,000
Repairs of Fort Lafayette	10,000
Repairs of Fort Wood	5,000
Fort Richmond, S. I.	150,000
Barracks in Fort Columbus	14,000
Purchase of additional land for site of Fort Tompkins, S. I.	41,000

The appropriation for the construction of new works has been made probably in pursuance of the recommendation of General TORREY, in his report to the War Department something more than a year ago.

It is as follows:

For the commencement of a new fort opposite Fort Schuyler	$150,000
Erection of a fort on the site of Fort Tompkins	150,000
A fortification at Sandy Hook	250,000

The first named, opposite Fort Schuyler, is to be located at a place called Wilkin's Point; its object being more particularly to form a base of operations on Long Island for a land force, in the event of a war. *Its estimated entire cost is $350,000.*

Fort Tompkins was commenced by the State of *New-York in 1810, and is now in ruins.* In going down the Narrows it can be seen on the elevated *bluff of Staten Island*, immediately in the rear of Fort Richmond. Its reconstruction is thought to be essential for the complete defence of the entrance to the harbor.

The new fort is estimated to cost $[illegible] or $600,000.

Gen. TORREY also sets forth that a strong fortification is needed at Sandy Hook. How a hostile fleet could not be prevented from occupying the outer harbor, and landing troops at Gravesend Bay, which would immediately march upon this City by way of Long Island. Efficient works at Sandy Hook would prevent a fleet from entering the outer roadstead; and no prevalent are the breezes and mud-bars on the south side of the Island, that a landing of troops could not be effected without great difficulty. A fort of the requisite size at the Hook is estimated to cost $1,500,000. After these various warlike preparations are completed, we may rest securely in our beds, and dream of peace, though a foreign hostile fleet is thundering in the offing.

Senator FOOT has the credit of securing these appropriations.

The Post-Office at the Lower End of City Hall Park.

The following petition was received by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening, and referred to a special Committee of five:

The undersigned, merchants, business men, citizens, and others, interested in the welfare of the City of New-York and the convenience and advantage of all therefrom, the business portion thereof, respectfully call to your honorable body that, inasmuch as the subject of the location of a Post-Office is now and has been for some time under consideration, that the portion of the Park formed by the angle made by Broadway and Park-row, would be an eligible site as such, be determined upon for a building of such description. They would respectfully suggest that in their opinion the interests of the public could be better and more fully subserved as site therefor than any other that could be suggested. They are induced so to think from the fact that it is the focus and only [illegible] of our business society terminates in the heart of our great mercantile community. The United States Courts, Government offices, the location of the subterranean depot upon which the property belongs, as the Brick Church stands, for a site for a Post-Office, are the greatest propriety, in the opinion of the undersigned, of taking such measures as will ensure the said locat on for the object spoken of by your memorialists. In conclusion, the undersigned trust that your honorable body will seriously consider this subject, believing that it would be an exercise of good judgment and sound policy, to have selected the lower end of the Park for a location for the New-York Post-Office. (Signed,)

Isaac Townsend,	Robert J. Dillon,	Chas. Ad. Davis,
C. W. Lawrence,	R. White, jr.,	E. W. Dodge,
Wm. Watson,	Chas. Thompson,	Henry Grinnell,
J. H. Pumpelly,	John R. Williams,	Henry Meigs,
Lemuel Edgerton,	F. A. Deane,	Hugh Auchincloss,
John R. Brady,	John H. Swift.	

GARROTING IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A man named JONAS FRASER of Poughkeepsie, was garroted in that place recently. He had but little money in his possession, which was taken, together with his boots, stockings, and a part of his clothes.

Shipping Accidents.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HILTON, upon the body of JAMES BLANCHARD, who died from the effects of a fall down the hold of a ship on Wednesday last. Verdict—"Accidental death."

MARINE MATTERS.

Brig a Wreck—Crew Took the Ship.

The published item of the brig *Mary* was overtaking by the U. S. cutter Hamilton, was, with great evidence in the morning, communicated with more. The vessel was found to be a wreck—dismasted, and from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. each time the water of the transport was reported, could be heard on the deck. The gale was at its height when the cutter came up, and the sight of the brig was a fearful one. Heavy seas were breaking over her, and the sky was filled with ice and snow. At midnight a large steamship, supposed to be the Quaker City, came close to them, but it was impossible to steer away their boat, or to board her. On the 4th, it took all hands six hours of hard work to clear her of the ice so as to make sail. At 4 o'clock, same day, it called H. E. of the Rock; they boarded the steamer Washington.

Iced Over.

The brig *Reynolds & Read*, Capt. READ, from Jacksonville, Fla., with a load of timber for New-York, lay in Gravesend Bay, under bare poles, the vessel's hull being constantly under water, and the sea breaking over her fore and aft. On several occasions the yard arms were rolled ten feet under water; the whole vessel a mass of ice, and totally unmanageable during the gale. They, however, arrived without any serious disaster.

Accident to the Steamship Fulton.

The *Fulton*, which was advertised to sail to-day for Havre, in leaving the Pier at the Morgan Iron Works to take her place on the North River, struck upon the reef at the foot of Tenth-street, and has been obliged to discharge a part of her cargo. Steamers were accordingly rendering assistance. This mishap will probably detain her over her time.

Loss of Bark Bremen, of Boston—Arrival of the Captain and Crew.

The crew of bark *Bremen*, of Boston, SPRAGUE Master, were brought into Pernambuco, Jan. 23, having been taken off their vessel Dec. 26. She was from Bangor (Wales) for Boston, with a cargo of slate. Capt. S. reports sailed from Bangor, North Wales, Oct. 28, for Boston. Dec. 2, ship laying to in a hurricane W. N. W. to W. S. W., shipped a sea, which carried away foremast, bowsprit, mainstay, and mainmast. 4th Dec. shipped another sea which broke the rail and carried away stanchions, stove both houses and boats, split the plankshears, took the bulwarks away fore and aft; vessel sprung aleak, requiring both pumps to be kept constantly going; threw overboard 200 bags slate. Dec. 25, abandoned her, and was taken on board ship *Peter Marcy*, THOMAS Master, bound to Calcutta, and on 26th January were transferred to the British brig *Rowan* for Pernambuco.

The brig *Reverie*, ROGERS, from Pernambuco Jan. 20, arrived here yesterday, bringing as passengers Captain CHARLES C. SPRAGUE, Bateau QUERMAN, Mate, and WILLIAM HOLMES, Second Mate of the above brig. All well.

Mrs. Patten and the Insurance Companies.

This lucky woman, who saved the Insurance Companies of New-York a large sum of money, by navigating the ship *Neptune's Car* to San Francisco, after her Husband had been disabled by disease, defeating the efforts of the mate to produce a revolt, and securing the good will and cooperation of the second officer and crew by her intelligence and courage received a complimentary letter from the Insurance Companies interested, with a remittance of a thousand dollars.

To this letter Mrs. PATTEN has made the following reply:

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1857.

To Messrs. F. S. Lathrop, John H. Lloyd, J. D. Jones and others, Committee of the New-York Insurance Companies:

GENTLEMEN: I received yesterday, your communication of the 18th inst., and it is with mingled sensations of gratitude and embarrassment that I leave my seat as a watcher by my husband's sick bed to reply. I am sincerely grateful to you and to all those you represent for the very kind expressions of sympathy, and for the liberal inclosure which you have transmitted to me in their behalf. I feel very sensibly, gentlemen, that kindness which has prompted you to commend the manner in which I have endeavored to perform that which seemed to me, under the circumstances, only the plain duty of a wife towards a good husband; a station down by what we now fear to be a lingering disease, and to perform for him, as well as I could, those duties which he could not perform for himself, especially when he was to carry out his own command; while I, at the same time, found myself overpowered by the fear that you may have overestimated the value of those services, because I feel that without the services of Mr. HAZE, the second officer, a good seaman, and of the hearty cooperation of the crew to call our endeavors, the ship would not have arrived at the port of her destined port. Be assured, gentlemen, that through all the trials which may be before me, and while I live, your considerate kindness will ever be held in thankful remembrance

By yours very respectfully,
(Signed) MARY A. PATTEN.

It is said that the Irish brig *Waterford*, of Galway, Ireland, which was towed back from sea by the Mercury last week, the crew said to be in a state of mutiny, has been pounced upon by the Sheriff, who has libeled her for towage. She is in the Atlantic Dock. Some rich developments are expected when the case comes to trial.

The Bremen brig *Charles William*, recently ashore on Brigantine Beach, is full of sand, and will prove a total loss.

The schooner *Trafford*, with goods from the above vessel, passed Barnegat on Sunday night, and has not since been heard of.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain A. G. GRAY, sailed from this port, yesterday, for Havana and New-Orleans.

A Popular Lounge to be Broken Up.

To-day we understand will be the last day of the Astor-House "Exchange"—the large bar-room, so well known to down-town frequenters of first-class drinking saloons. It is the intention of Mr. STARSON to turn it into a restaurant, and a magnificent one it will make. On Monday, the public can get their chops and coffee there. The "ardent drinks" will be dispensed at a new bar, the entrance to which will be on Barclay-street. The "European plan," as it is termed, is becoming very popular, and the Astor is going to try it—the regular meals for those boarders who desire them, being continued as heretofore.

Assistant Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In perusing your columns of yesterday I noticed an article headed "Assistant Engineer," stating that the authorized firemen had selected Mr. CHARLES H. LYONS, of Hose Company No. 10; ISAAC G. SHEAR, of Hook and Ladder No. 3, and DANIEL DONOVAN, of Engine Company No. 12, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of HENRY H. HOWARD as Chief Engineer. You will oblige many of your readers, as well also the friends of Mr. EUGENE WARD, of Engine Company No. 33, by stating that he was also selected. Having received the regular nomination at Fireman's Hall, he considers himself a candidate for the same until the closing of the polls.

FRANK ORIE, Engine Company No. 33.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents For Saturday, March 7.

I.—POETRY—A City of Brotherhoods.

II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON: or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN—Part II., chapters VII and VIII.

III.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Special Correspondence of the Times.

IV.—INTERESTING FROM HAVANA—Particulars of the death of Dr. KANE.

V.—THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—Interesting ceremonies and address.

VI.—SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

VII.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign and domestic, including California, and City Intelligence for the week ending March 7.

VIII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS FOR THE WEEK, INCLUDING THE NEW TARIFF.

IX.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, provision and other produce markets, New-York Live Stock market, Cattle and Drill markets, articles on agricultural topics, &c.

X.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

XI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The new President and the old. Congressional Corruption. Fellowcraft and Cotton. The Oswego Canal. New Grand Depositories. Gut Millionaires. The new Tariff as it affects Liquors. Resolutions in the State Department.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for.....$2
Five Copies, one year, for.....8
Seventeen Copies, one year, for.....20

Each package sent in every case to be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us Ten genuine subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—THIS Restorative for making the hair grow, stopping its falling out, and redeeming bald heads from their nakedness, is becoming celebrated. All the quack nostrums are giving way before it. Three-fourths of the mixtures for restoring and beautifying the hair do it more injury than good. They burn it up—destroy the life at its roots, make the hair fall off, and produce premature baldness. But Prof. Wood's Restorative may be relied upon, as containing nothing which can in any manner be injurious to the hair, while its success in accomplishing what it pretends to be able to do, has been verified in hundreds of cases. We advise bald heads, and heads getting bald—all who wish to save their wool or obtain a new stock, to get a bottle of Wood's Restorative.—*Evansville Journal.*

Sold at No. 313 Broadway, and by all popular Druggists in the City and country.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 496 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our Catalogue for 1857 can be had on application, or by mail.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—$200,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest, then make a memorandum of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the

EIGHT PLACE.

White Dinner Sets	154 pieces	$16 00
Decorative China Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
White China Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
White China Dinner Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Soup Plates	the dozen	1 65
White China Breakfast Plates	the dozen	1 45
White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
Cut Glass Goblets	the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 20
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	2 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons	the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks	the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Castors	the dozen	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	22 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets		6 50

The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within
MINUTY DAYS.
W. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 632 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

FISH
AND
PROVISIONS.
KARL RATHBOLD MEW & CO.,
(Lamentable Mishaps,)
No. 196 Greenwich-st., New-York,
Offer for sale

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel, and No. 1 Salmon, in kits, quarters, halves, and bar.	Mess Beef. Smoked Beef. D. Co. Clear Pork. Extra Mess and Thin Mess do.
Large Codfish.	City Cured Hams.
Herring.	Western Shoulders.
Pickled Rock Cod.	Prime Leaf Lard.
Bluefish.	Western Butter.
Whitefish.	Extra fine Cheese.
Connecticut Shad.	Genuine Cider Vinegar.
Coarse and Fine Salt.	

Orders faithfully filled.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE. WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—323 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of 27 MARY'S Road and Avenue A.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET, 3s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....4s. to 12s. per yard.
OIL CLOTHS.....3s. to 8s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS.....6s. per yard
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 324 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of the above goods, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

THE MOST SKEPTICAL HAVE DISCOVERED that CHRISTADO never exaggerates. It is now a fact of universal notoriety that his EXCELSIOR DYE produces any required shade, black or brown, of unrivaled richness in five minutes. Call and witness the experiment. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BERRY & CO.,
No. 125 Broadway,
WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION
For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

KELLOGG'S SPRING HATS AND CAPS, FOR gents, youths and children, of the most fashionable patterns, and in great variety. No. 126 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Lithographers, Engravers, Stationers, &c.

INDIA PAPER, INDIA INK, and
RICE PAPER, of superior quality,
For sale by THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., New-York.

☞ Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for Consumption. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 183, 275, 311, and 795 Broadway, N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

☞ To the Afflicted.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—Medicine—and yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism, in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system. Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases that there is seldom scarcely a trace left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old sores, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls. Special directions accompany each bottle. 25 cents per bottle—six for $1. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st.; and Druggists generally.

☞ Some Hopes yet of being cured of Consumption, by the use of RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL. It tempers the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and leaves a strength to the body. Be particular to ask that THE FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S cause it to be on each bottle. Sold at 51 Ann-st., 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and 304, 456 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ George R. Smith, of the
DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.—*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Herald:* The following letter, which we have just received from Mr. George R. Smith, now stopping at the United States Hotel, Washington City, contains information of such great importance to the public that we deem it proper to publish it, and we trust that the experience of Mr. Smith, of the happy results in his prompt delivery from the dangerous condition in which he was placed, will induce others who may be similarly afflicted to avail themselves of the same quick and effectual relief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.—*Gentlemen:* It was my intention to call on you before leaving New-York for this city, to express my deep gratitude for the relief and cure of a most severe attack of congestion of the liver, lungs, bowels and stomach—indeed, the congestion was pretty general, and the most severe pains extended even to my limbs. In my opinion, RADWAY'S Ready Relief and Regulators are the most desirable medicines on the face of the earth, and no one need be sick who has access to them. I am, gents, your obliged servant and friend,

GEORGE R. SMITH,
United States Hotel, Washington, or No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York.

It is truly a blessing to the human race to possess remedies that will surely cure the afflicted of such diseases that resist all medical treatment of the regular practitioners. It is a startling truth that congestive diseases, under the official treatment of the medical schools, generally end in death of the patient. The use of RADWAY'S Ready Relief and Regulators, in all cases of congestion, will cure the patient. These remedies have been tried so often in dangerous diseases, such as yellow, scarlet, typhus, and other malignant fevers, cholera, dysentery, small pox, congestion of the brain, lungs, stomach, &c., and have proved not only a preventive when contagious and infectious diseases prevailed as epidemics, but have cured every case wherein they were employed, even when patients were supposed to have been seized by death. When used for simple maladies, such as may arise from derangement of stomach, liver, skin, nerves and other organs of the system, or a disturbance in the circulation of the blood, or from colds, coughs, sore-throats, headache, pains, strains, sprains, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, &c., a dose or two of Radway's Regulators, or an application of the Ready Relief, will restore the whole system to its usual healthy condition. With Radway's Relief and Regulators always on hand, you need not suffer six hours' sickness or be annoyed with one hour's pain. RADWAY & CO.'S office is at No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Dyspepsia Cured.—BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Dr. GEO. R. GREEN—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your question in regard to the action of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of indigestion and dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks of quinsy as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC DANFORTH, No. 17 South Market-st.

The above Certificate is from a well known and highly respected Merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence. Sold by agents everywhere.

☞ Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., will sell at auction on MONDAY, 9th of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 121 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancey-sts.; size of lot 20 by 100 feet; house 25 by 44, three-story brick, occupied by the owner, and in first-rate order, with every improvement, suitable for a comfortable family. Also, one of the best location in the 10th Ward. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. House can be seen any day after 10 o'clock A. M.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!?—WIGS!!!

☞ Batcheler's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—in a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for supplying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Chilblains, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Nathan Bangs' Mission Church.—The Dedicatory Services will be held on SUNDAY, March 8. At 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. BANGS will preach; at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY; and at 7 P. M. Rev. JOHN M. REID. The church is situated on the Clove Road, about half a mile from Fulton-av. Stages will run in connection with the Ferry, carrying Friends to and from the church, on Fulton-av. The first stage will leave Fulton Ferry *one hour*, and the last *one half hour* before each service.

☞ Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary—South-west corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Pure and genuine medicines at all hours. The utmost care in dispensing Physicians' prescriptions. 16 years practical experience in this City. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, 8th-av. and 26th-st.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Romanism, Judaism, and Christianity.—Rev. Dr. MACMENANY expects a well-known and interesting young convert from Judaism to take part in the services conducted on the Apostolic plan of dealing with error in the New Mission Church, 20th-street, between 1st and 2d avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Roman Catholics and Jews will be allowed to put questions. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ Lecturone Sabbath School Anniversary—TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Address by Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, of Staten Island. Children's meeting in the evening, at which Mr. THOMPSON is again expected to speak. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, is expected to address the boys' meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11.

☞ Tabernacle Baptist Church.—Notice of change. In future there will be preaching by the pastor, Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D. at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M. On the first Sabbath of each month, the missionary concert of prayer will be held in the evening, and the afternoon service will be omitted.

☞ The Judgment!—The Second Advent Mission Church attend Divine worship, as usual, in Freemason's Hall, entrance No. 600 Broadway, near Houston-st., on SABBATH MORNING, 10½ and 3 P. M. Subject in the afternoon—*The Judgment.* The public respectfully invited. Seats free.

☞ Life and Immortality Alone Through Christ.—GEO. STORRS, editor of *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, at Hitselberger's Hall, 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-street. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The organ, just introduced, will be used for the first time in connection with Sabbath worship.

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Interior Senses of the Third Commandment.* Evening subject—*Heaven.*

☞ Divine Service will be held in the Church corner of Fulton and William sts., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton.

☞ Westminster Chapel—Corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Portland, will preach (D. V.) in this Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The Public is invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of East Boston, Mass., who has been invited to become the pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach in their Chapel, corner Court and President sts., TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ The German Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery sts., New-York, will be open for public worship EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK STRINE, Pastor. Residence No. 64 Pitt-st.

☞ The Great Burning Day!—A sermon will be preached at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 6 o'clock P. M., from the fourth Chapter of the Prophet Malachi, on the *Approaching Great Day of the Lord.* Seats free.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, in John-street.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. S. INSKIP. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES P. HARDY, a Christian Jew. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner Forsyth-st., Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Pastor. Preaching each Sabbath at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Conducted as in Scotland and Ireland.

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. ELLISON at 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Junction of First-place with Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ Memorial Church—Rev. Dr. VINTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) evening in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½, 3½, and 7½. Seats free.

☞ Rev. William Garner, Pastor of the Welsh Baptist Church, No. 141 Chrystie-st., will preach in English on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and Welsh at 7 in the EVENING.

☞ Sunday Evening Lectures in Jersey City.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will continue his series of Lectures to Young Men, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Unitarian Church. Subject: *Temptation.*

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—First service TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock. Second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

☞ Baptist—Lodge-street Church.—Rev. H. R. GARNER will preach MORNING and EVENING, and administer baptism in the evening. Seats free to strangers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD EDITION
OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.
DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON IRVING.
On Saturday, March 7,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
THE NOVEL OF WAVERLEY.
2 vols. $1 50.
TO THE PUBLIC.

We are now publishing a beautiful edition of the Waverley Novels, to be completed in 48 volumes of portable size, in 12mo form—the most elegant one ever printed. It will be enriched with matter never before included in any issue of the Waverley Novels, with a variety of curious notes and anecdotes, collected and arranged exclusively for the "Household Edition." The paper is of the finest quality, and the type has been cast expressly for this work. The Novels will be illustrated with capital steel plates, newly engraved in the best manner, after drawings and paintings by the most eminent artists—among whom are Birket Foster, Darley, Lauderer, Harvey and Weir. This edition will contain all the latest notes and corrections done of the author, with some curious additions, especially in "Guy Mannering" and the "Bride of Lammermoor," being the fullest edition of the Novels ever published.

It is the intention of the Publishers to issue two volumes (elegantly bound in cloth stamped with original and appropriate designs) every month, until the whole series is complete. The price will be

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER VOLUME.

The works of Walter Scott have incorporated themselves with the thoughts and concerns of the whole civilized world for more than a quarter of a century, and have had a controlling influence over the age in which he lived. Who is there that, on looking back over a great portion of his life, does not find the genius of Scott administering to his pleasures, beguiling his cares, and soothing his hourly sorrows?—*Washington Irving.*

This Household Edition of Scott is the most perfect thing possible to art and enterprise, and every family should own it.—*N. P. Willis.*

No publishing enterprise has met with a more cordial welcome for a long time, than the reprint of the most convenient, reliable, and elegant edition of the Waverley Novels, announced by TICKNOR & FIELDS; and now every family will be provided with the most permanently valuable, and intrinsically charming series of novels ever written, in a form which will render them an inestimable heir-loom, and a constant intellectual resource.—*H. T. Tuckerman.*

This edition must, of necessity, from its cheapness, elegance, and sterling merit, supersede all other editions which have been published in this country.—*Journal.*

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All Booksellers throughout the United States and Canada are Agents for the work. Orders forwarded first will be supplied first. The Novel of Waverley, which commences the series, will be ready for the trade and subscribers on Saturday next. Persons subscribing their name with the money will be supplied regularly as the volumes are published, by mail, free of postage.

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Will be issued next THURSDAY MORNING, March 12, a new and handsome Quarto Weekly Journal of sixteen pages, three columns to the page, on new type and fine paper, entitled

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The main feature of the paper will be, that a large share—say ten pages, more or less—will be occupied each week by some of the many stirring and popular novelettes, of which we hold the copyright, and which have been out of print for a long time, each novelette to be completed in four numbers. The constant and increasing demands upon us to reprint the brief stories can be met in no other way. Besides the novelette, we shall give several pages of miscellany of a most readable and choice character, and introduce into each number one large and handsomely-executed engraving. The whole will bind up at the close of the year in an exceedingly attractive paper of over eight hundred pages, containing thirteen complete novelettes.

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New-York Daily Times, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

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New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, March 4, 1871

STATIONERY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867. No. 27 William-st.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH MARIN IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our business.

MARIN & KANE.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS,

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books from the well-known Parsons' houses of H. Benton and A. Martin; also to samples of Gibbons & Co.'s publications, and to our own publications. All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest prices.

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Police Intelligence.

CURRENT AFFAIRS—CURRENT TOPICS—THE HOUSE OF PETER BURNETT.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters by Detectives Hawley and Allaire.

Peter Burnett, a well-known character, was arrested at his residence, No. 264 Sixth-st., yesterday afternoon, by Detectives Hawley and Allaire, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Burnett is a man of about 45 years of age, and has been known for a number of years as a leader of the Democratic party in the Fifth Ward. He has frequently been a delegate to Democratic conventions, and has always been considered a man of influence in the party. He was also considered a man of means, and was generally supposed to be worth from $50,000 to $100,000. He has been engaged in the manufacture of soap for many years, and has a large establishment on the corner of Sixth-st. and Avenue D. He has been in the habit of employing a large number of men, and has always been considered a liberal employer. He has been married twice, and has a large family of children. His first wife died about two years ago, and he married a second time about a year since. His second wife is a handsome woman, and is said to be very fond of dress and display. Burnett has always been considered a man of family, and has never been suspected of being a bad man. He has been arrested several times for passing counterfeit money, but has always succeeded in proving his innocence. The last time he was arrested was about two years ago, when he was charged with passing counterfeit money on Mr. Thomas Kelly, a grocer, who resides on the corner of Sixth-st. and Avenue D. Burnett was arrested, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. He was tried in the Court of General Sessions, and was acquitted. Mr. Kelly, who was the principal witness against him, was present at the trial, and testified that Burnett had passed the counterfeit money upon him. Burnett's counsel argued that Kelly was mistaken in the man, and that Burnett was innocent of the charge. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of acquittal. Burnett was then discharged from custody. Yesterday afternoon Detectives Hawley and Allaire arrested Burnett on a charge of passing counterfeit money. They took him before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and he was committed to prison in default of bail in the sum of $1,000. Burnett's counsel will apply for his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Brevities.

About 11 yesterday morning a longshoreman, employed at Pier —, North River, while at work on board of the steamship Cayuga, accidentally fell overboard and was rescued.

HALLOWTIDE—HALLOWTIDE.—This new and beautiful Holiday Publication is now produced, in all its departments, at Brewster's Stereotype Palace of Art, No. 24a Beekman-st.

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